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WHOLE NO. 1726.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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THE NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS.

[For the Advertiser and Gazette.]

"Ah! goblets rare, I know that when
the light

Shall come at morn, ye shall be over-
turned

And' drained of all the glory of to-
night."

MARY DILLINGHAM FREAR.

When the blossoms of purple and gold
that laugh in the sun are asleep,

When the stars burn white in the
heaven, and the dews of the night's
morning weep,

And diamonded drops are adrip from
the tips of the opulent leaves,

Where the blooms that are born of the
sun an arbor of radiance weave;

When the bells of convolvulus close as
the light of the sun is withdrawn,

The silence and gray of the twilight
to the cereus comes as the dawn;

Its ivory cup shall unfold as it lifeth
its face to the moon,

And the star in its centre shall shine
as the night is approaching its noon

With a light so effulgent and clear
that the stars in the indigo sky

May with envy look down from their
thrones on the gorgeous blossoms
that lie

Enfolding the dark lava boulders in
garments so radiant and bright,

As if over their lichens and moss a
snowdrift had swept in the night.

The zephyrs that wanton and play
through the tremulous leaves in the
gloom

Flit odors from deep-laden censers and
bear on their wings the perfume;

The dew of the midnight drink deep
of the fragrance exhaled from the
shrine

Where the goblets are brimming with
nectar, more sweet than Talmernian
wine.

Oh, flower that uplifteth thy cup when
the gray-hooded mantle of night

Droops down on the earth and the sea,
and God's lamps in the heaven
shine bright.

Alas! and alack! for thy glory, alas!
for the triumph you're won!

Alas! for thy dazzling beauty that will
bear not the light of the sun;

Ere the gold at the dawn of the day
shall lighten the mountains with fire,

Thy cup shall be folded forever, the
star in thy heart shall expire.

What are you, O, flower, but a type of
the life and the labor of man?

For life, saith the psalmist of old,
the longest is only a span.

How short in the waters of eternity
are our three score years and ten!

Sprung from the earth as the grass and
the flower, we blossom and die, and then

We are only a memory left, like the
breath of a faded rose;

And alas! for us, like the flower, our
lives too swiftly ebb to their close.

But not like the flowers that fade on
earth, we shall bud and blossom
again.

If we be the Father's children, if we
trust in the Saviour slain;

But a few short days and a few short
years, like wandering waifs we roam.

Till the flowers that are closed on earth
shall bloom in an everlasting home.

CHARLES H. EWART.

Dalbeattie, Scotland.

November, 1895.

THE JAPANESE METHOD.

An Organization for Mutual
Protection.

CALLED THE COMMERCIAL UNION.

S. Ozaki, President—The Merchants
Antagonize the Tough Element.
Reduction in Freight Rates and
a General Increase in Trade.

"No!" said a Japanese merchant
yesterday, "the Commercial Union
is not a political organization, nor
do its members bother in any way
with the internal affairs of Hawaii.



S. OZAKI, PRESIDENT COMMER-
CIAL UNION.

Our colony here is a large one and
is growing. The union is for the
protection of the Japanese mer-
chants who belong to it and for the
advancement of the interests of the
colony. The president is S. Ozaki,
a man with advanced ideas, Ameri-
can ideas, you may say, and one
with considerable executive ability.
It was mainly through him that
the Japanese dealers here were en-
abled to get themselves out of the
difficulty which surrounded them
during the cholera epidemic last
summer; it was he who carried out
the plans to charter a vessel to
bring goods from Japan when it
was impracticable for regular
steamers to do so on account of the
strict quarantine regulations.

Yes, the union is composed en-
tirely of Japanese who are engaged
in legitimate business pursuits; the
hoodlum element, which is com-
posed of gamblers and fellows who
live upon the earnings of fallen
women, are not admitted to mem-
bership. On the contrary, we
will lend our assistance to the
Government of Hawaii in exclud-
ing that class of Japanese from the
islands. Just consider the position
of the reputable Japanese! These
men demand a certain portion of
the earnings of the depraved women
and they get it. They are as regu-
lar in collecting their claims as
your tax collectors. Then they
have a system of blackmail, levy
or whatever you may call it, upon
us whenever they see fit, and if we
do not contribute they make it un-
pleasant. Now, then, the conven-
tion between Japan and Hawaii
provides that objectionable Japanese
may be deported. Are not these men and women objection-
able to the better classes in Hon-
olulu? If they are, then let the
Government deport them. The
Japanese Commercial Union does
not deal with these matters as a
body, but the members individual-
ly would like, in protecting them-
selves, to co-operate in any move-
ment the Government might in-
tend to the better classes in Hon-
olulu.

S. Ozaki, the president of the
Union poses as a business man only
and one who cares little or
nothing for politics unless it be a
measure that would conflict with
any of the terms of the convention
between the two countries. He
came here in 1891 when all of the
business in Japanese provisions
was in the hands of Chinese mer-
chants. He is interested largely
in his brothers' mercantile business
in Yokohama. Regarding the future
of the Japanese in Hawaii, that is
the merchant class, he said:

"The greatest obstacle in the
way to the Japanese is the freight
rate from Yokohama to Honolulu.
We anticipate a large influx of
Japanese laborers during the next
year and, with those who are now
here the supply will probably be
larger than the demand, and
laborers' wages will be reduced to
a figure that will prohibit their
buying the goods we handle to the
extent they otherwise would.

To meet the reduction in the
wages we must economize in some
way and probably the only way
will be in freights. A few years
ago, when I came here, the rate on
Japanese provisions was fourteen
yen per ton. The shipments by the
Coptic a few days ago was 11.40 per

KATE FIELD'S LETTERS.

The Thanksgiving Day in Honolulu.

HER OPINION OF THE SOLDIERS.

Regard for Colonel McLean's Reform Methods—A Church Where the Gospel is Preached—At Dinner with the News Boys—Turkey.

HONOLULU, Nov. 28.—Just one week today since I set foot on this speck of land, so small when compared to the water around it that I am surprised to wake of a morning and find myself still anchored to terra firma. There seems to be no reason why a tidal wave should not inundate this pretty town, which lies a few feet above the ocean, nor why the extinct volcanoes embracing it should not come to life and belch forth destroying fire. The Hawaiian Islands have literally gone through fire and water in the past. Why not again? Made up of coral reefs and lava, they inspire a feeling of insecurity I never before experienced. Of course continents owe their being to equally violent causes, but their vastness gives them an appearance of stability that dots on the map can never attain. Residents, however, go about with continental assurance, while I meditate tying a life preserver to my bedpost and hanging a canoe outside of my window. Familiarity stifles imagination.

The United States is not alone today in celebrating a national thanksgiving. With the thermometer at 75 degrees Fahrenheit in the shade, with mountains clad in luxuriant verdure, with flowers blooming in every garden, I am undergoing more thanksgiving than I ever dreamed of in New England, and I realize more and more the influence of our country. Captain Morse, an old sea captain, who has lately lectured on Hawaii in San Francisco, maintains that these islands were originally peopled by North American Indians, and is inclined to believe that they formed part of our continent until volcanic disturbance severed the connection. Who so wise as to deny this hypothesis? Do not the Aleutian Islands extend to the very border of Asia? Can any one doubt that they once belonged to the eastern promontory of Alaska? Get out your atlas and you'll discover that the Hawaiian group is 1,000 miles nearer our coast than the last of the Aleutian chain. In point of sympathy and commerce the latter are infinitely nearer.

President Dole's Proclamation. Read the following proclamation and then ask yourself whether the United States is far away:

PROCLAMATION.

The past year has brought varied experiences to the republic. With abundant crops and fair business prosperity, both foreign and domestic, have come the critical incidents of domestic disturbance and dangerous pestilence, from both of which the country has been mercifully delivered with small loss of life through the blessing of providence and the efforts of the government and its citizens.

In view of these things and other countless benefits which have been vouchsafed to us I Sanford B. Dole, president of the Republic of Hawaii, recommend that Thursday, the 28th day of this present month, November, be set apart as a day of national Thanksgiving to Almighty God for the blessings of the past year, and of prayer for the continuance of His favor. By the president: SANFORD B. DOLE.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior.

Remember that this young Republic has faced revolution and conflict within the last ten months and the cause for rejoicing becomes manifest.

My celebration began at 11 o'clock last night, when native youths serenaded my hotel with songs of the soil, monotonous in character, but plaintive and sympathetic. Hawaiians are natural musicians—I have heard a missionary call them the French of the Pacific—and I believe they would show more talent musically than in any other direction were their inborn taste developed. Left to themselves, they have evolved a four-stringed instrument looking like a violin, but thumbed like a guitar, and they sing in soft voices airs devoid of strong originality, yet sufficiently unlike English or American ballads to be warmly welcomed by thirsty ears.

Troops on Parade.

Again at 3 o'clock in the morning serenaders awakened me. I think they were serenading Queen Liliuokalani, who lives in retirement nearby, and were paying her the compliment of singing a song said to have been composed by her. Three hours later a bugle called the troops to order not three blocks away from the royal residence. I wondered what Liliuokalani thought of the new kind of Thanksgiving that meant the downfall of monarchy. The Hawaiian army was ordered to parade for the first time and began marching at 8:30. Few American regulars would have done better, and though you may be inclined to laugh at an army of 750 men, it would be folly for the Government to have more troops and unwise to have less. A more peaceable population was never made up of such heterogeneous material, but no one knows what might happen were all signs of force to disappear. Stories of filibusters still prevail the air, though where these filibusters are to get the sinews of war nobody knows. Royalists would undoubtedly like to see the Queen restored, but after the fiasco of last January not one of them is likely to actively conspire.

It was the January events that led

the Government to reorganize its troops. Nothing is so expensive as incapacity. President Dole and his advisers discovered this fact after spending \$100,000 on a crazy insurrection that experts say ought not to have cost half that amount.

Commanded by an American.

With a view to bringing order out of chaos, the Government invited Robert Hamilton McLean, late of the United States navy, to take command of their troops, with the rank of colonel. Judging by results it is safe to say that Colonel McLean is the right man in the right place. A native of New Jersey, McLean as a boy was so determined to be an officer in the United States navy as to apprentice himself before the mast in the naval training ship Sabine, where he served along the coast for a year with Annapolis in view. At the end of that time twenty apprentices were sent up for examination, ten of whom could be selected by law. Out of these twenty only six passed muster. McLean was at their head. He graduated fourth in his class. After twenty years of active service in the navy McLean took a year's leave of absence to visit Europe and then resigned to become commandant of the Cheltenham Military Academy near Philadelphia. Knowledge of McLean's special capacity in organization and discipline led the Hawaiian Government to apply for his services as early as June, 1894, but no positive action was taken until the trouble of last January convinced all supporters of the Republic that there could be no further delay in securing a commander.

Colonel McLean assumed command of the army last May. It consisted at that time of two companies of sixty men each and of four companies of volunteers. Their condition was far from satisfactory. Eighteen sentries guarded the palace, now used as a government building, and twelve pieces of artillery stood in the palace grounds, with loaded muzzles pointed toward the four streets surrounding it.

Instituted Some Reforms.

Colonel McLean's first reform was to reduce the sentinels to four. The timid were sure something would happen, and nothing has happened since. His next reform was to take off those twelve guns, and thus remove a source of irritation to royalists and to nervous men and children, who felt that they were being perpetually menaced. Critics assured Colonel McLean that he was inviting revolution, but, as he wished to silence the slurs cast on the republi of being "a government of bayonets," and to banish all signs of war, he followed the dictates of common sense. Discipline and increased vigilance have been excellent substitutes for loaded guns, and the people are more content than they have been for many months.

As now organized, the Hawaiian army consists of eight companies of 700 men, fifty sharpshooters, a mounted reserve of forty young fellows who ride with the ease of cowboys, twenty-four mounted police and thirty-two foot police. In addition is a valuable citizens' guard of 700 responsible residents of Honolulu, who wear no uniforms, but are fully armed and equipped, and whose duty it is to keep order in town in the event of trouble. The efficiency of this guard was tested last January. In a few minutes after the alarm sounded every street corner had its armed sentinel and no one passed without a permit. If filibusters descend upon this island of Oahu they will have a hard time getting into the city and a much harder time getting out. To enter the harbor is a bare possibility. Three other possible landings are feasible, not one of which would be known in half an hour though every telegraph wire were cut. No steamer could bring more than 500 filibusters. Four times that number could not cope with the government troops. What interest will spend half a million in fitting out such an expedition against this republic?

Guns for Filibusters.

Whoever comes will discover artillery enough for a division of infantry, besides Driggs Schroeder's field gun that can sink any merchant vessel, and penetrate a two inch steel plate at 1000 yards. If filibusters land on any other island they may plunder for awhile, but the capital will remain safe. What Washington is to the United States Honolulu is to Hawaii. I envy no men who try to upset the status quo. Mark you, there isn't a decent harbor outside of this port in all the islands, I am told. How to land, then, becomes a serious consideration after the why and wherefore have been settled.

To think that a day of thanksgiving should have inspired such warlike comments! Had you seen today's parade, however, the cause would be apparent. I was proud of the troops because they were commanded by an American skilled in his profession, and because they showed what training means. Of the eight companies one is German, one Portuguese, one Hawaiian, one Irish-American; the other four are made up of Americans, some of whom belong to the Grand Army. Others are ex-soldiers of our regular army who have been honorably discharged. Such material will not run away. The Hawaiians march well and look the peers of all.

After President Dole reviewed the troops from the terrace of the palace the parade ended and we wended our way to one of the many churches that proclaim Christianity in six different languages. Prominent among them is the Central Union, so called because it gathers within its walls believers in evangelical religion regardless of sects and endeavors to obliterate creeds as much as possible. There worships every member of the cabinet but one; there sit President Dole on one side of the main aisle and United States Minister Willis on the other. It must be tolerably catholic preaching that finds favor with a Unitarian and a Presbyterian. Certainly Dr. Birnie's sermon on "Christian Citizenship" appealed to everybody's reason. Paul's words, "Let your conversation be as becometh the gospel of Christ," were taken as the text. Were they followed, royalists, republicans and annexationists, all of whom are communists of the Central Union Church, would be the happy family they formed before the revolution.

Dinner to Newsboys.

No sooner had we ceased to "praise God, from whom all blessings flow"—

and I confess that the doxology sounds strangely under tropical skies, amid dusky skins—than I went forth in search of "Love's Bakery." Yes, Love keeps a bakery in Honolulu, and there the "Hawaiian Star" gave a Thanksgiving dinner to sixty newsboys and their brothers and their cousins. Never have I seen so motley a crew as marched in, two by two, and captured the small tables prepared for them. From 2 years to 14 ranged their ages. The most learned ethnologist would have been at his wits' end to guess to what races some of them belonged. There were American, Irish, Portuguese, Hawaiian, Chinese and Japanese, unmistakable in feature. There were blendings of races, however, that set one thinking as to consequences, and which are not possible in any other part of creation.

But Jew, Gentile, Portuguese, Hawaiian, Chinese, Japanese, American, half white, three-quarters white, half Polynesian, and half Chinese, half Japanese and half Polynesian, half Portuguese and half something else, and a slight dash of Africa all wanted turkey and cranberry sauce. That's what they came for. No rice and chop sticks for the little celestials, no poi for the Hawaiians, but unadulterated turkey. I shall never forget the sporn depicted on a kanaka lad's face when a great dish of poi was placed in the middle of his table, while turkey was being served near by. With an indignant wave of his hand and a few choice words from his expressive vocabulary, he ordered that dish off, and was not appeased until informed that turkey was coming. When soda water and root beer followed generous plates of the Thanksgiving bird, shouts of joy went up from those boyish throats.

Stuffed to Repletion.

The youngest Chinese seemed to know how to force in a soda water cork, and the way all of them took to the bottle without the interposition of tumblers was a spectacle for Puck. Delight at meat and drink paled before the wild demonstration that greeted the appearance of a pyramid of boxes filled with candy. Sugar makes the whole world kin. The youngest celestial was as eager for his prize as the native of the Anglo-Saxon, and the vim with which his man o' war podrilla gave a "hip, hip, hurrah" in varied accents was startling. Even in that assemblage of youth, the few Americans were "on top" and had brought up their comrades in the way they should shout. It was a straw, but straws show how the wind blows.

With cheers for the editors of the Star these unique newsboys formed in line after they had stuffed themselves to repletion and marched to the office of their paper. There waited a great omnibus, drawn by four horses, to take them to the baseball game a few miles distant. Before climbing inside, outside or on top of the elastic "bus," every boy was given a tin horn. The scene of bliss was attained. Pandemonium was let loose when this human hive drove through the town. Such a sight and such sounds had never before surprised Honolulu, and the boys felt themselves to be the heroes of the hour.

Thus is Hawaii being Americanized, even unto the tooting of tin horns, turkey and cranberry sauce. Minces are advertised in public prints and on signs, and I am now going to dine with a charming woman, whose table will groan under the weight of such a feast of good things as old folks at home dream not of at this season of the year. Aloha!

KATE FIELD.

Many merchants are well aware that their customers are their best friends and take pleasure in supplying them with the best goods obtainable. As an instance we mention Perry & Cameron, prominent druggists of Flushing, Michigan. They say: "We have no hesitation in recommending Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to our customers, as it is the best cough medicine we have ever sold, and always gives satisfaction." For sale at 25 and 50 cents per bottle by all druggists and dealers. BENSON SMITH & CO. agents for H. L.

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THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

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THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors

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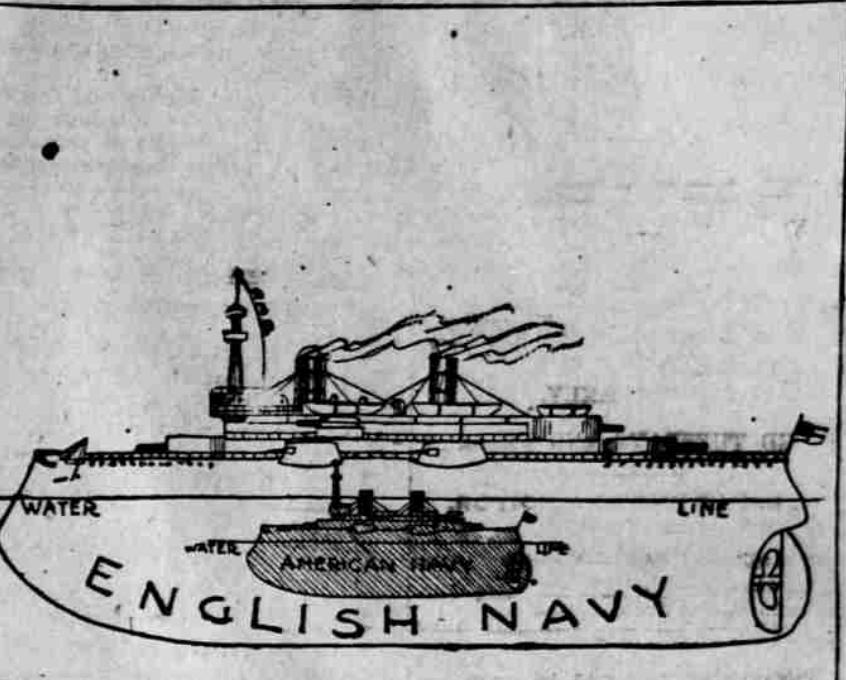
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Stage Arrangements—Seats Selling

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BENSON, SMITH & CO. agents

PRES. DOLE ON HAWAII.

Was Accorded a Public Reception at Hilo Last Night.

VERDICTS IN THE CIRCUIT COURT.

Electric Lighting Celebration—One Man Drowned in High Running Surf—L. S. Aungst is to Wed—Number of Visitors at Volcano House.

HILO (Hawaii), January 15.—The January term of the Fourth Circuit Court, which convened in Hilo on the 2d instant, is still grinding out verdicts. Since last report, the following cases have been disposed of:

Republic of Hawaii vs. Hawaii (w.); adultery. Defendant found guilty and fined \$30.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Hoomana (k.); larceny fourth degree; appeal from District Magistrate, Hamakua. Nolle prossed.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Saketani (k.); vagrancy; appeal from District Magistrate, South Hilo. Nolle prossed.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Ipeso and twelve other Japanese; riot. Commitment from District Magistrate, South Hilo. The case was called at 1:30 p.m., and at 10 p.m. a verdict of guilty was entered, eleven being fined \$5 each, and two \$10 each.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Bernardo de Camara; embezzlement; appeal from District Magistrate, South Hilo. Defendant plead guilty, and was fined \$50.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Arita Mine-do (k.); distilling spirituous liquors. Guilty. Sentenced to three months, and fined \$250.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Tatsui Kondo (k.); rape; commitment from District Magistrate, South Hilo. Nolle prossed.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Ah Ngee (k.); adultery; appeal from District Magistrate, South Hilo. Defendant plead guilty. Fined \$100.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Uweno (k.); assault with dangerous weapon; commitment from District Magistrate, Hamakua. Guilty. Sentenced to eighteen months hard labor.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Jao Fragoes (k.); cruelty to animals; appeal from District Magistrate, Hamakua. Discharged.

In the case of John T. Baker vs. Humuul Sheep Station Company and A. Hanneberg, for trespass, plaintiff was awarded damages in the sum of \$3000.

Divorces were granted the following: Nawalau (k.) from Mekala (w.), Armina Lopez (w.) from Manuel Lopez (k.), Maria Vierra (w.) from Louis Vierra (k.).

In the case of Republic of Hawaii vs. De Costa, a driver for J. R. Wilson, charged with heedless driving, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

Ten Poi and Ah Wah, charged with burglary, plead guilty and were sentenced to two years' imprisonment at hard labor. The burglary was committed at the residence of H. C. Austin one evening last week, entry being effected into the room of Suey, the Japanese nurse, while she was at dinner. It was known by Ah Wah, who had been employed as laundryman on the place, that Suey had a considerable sum of money secreted in a trunk. Ten Poi stood guard while Ah Wah brought out the trunk, and together they carried it a distance from the house, where they extracted the coin, amounting to about \$200. Suey heard a noise in the room, but thought a friend of hers had come in. A few minutes later she discovered what had really happened. The alarm was given and within an hour Ah Wah was in the arms of the law. His accomplice was arrested next day. A few dollars were missing.

President Dole and party, who are expected in Hilo tomorrow, will be accorded a public reception at Spreckels' hall on Friday evening. A supper and dance will follow the reception. Elaborate preparations are in progress for the event. The hall is to be lighted by fifty electric lights, and as many more incandescent lights will illuminate the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. Severance, where the party will remain while in Hilo.

Louis Grant, superintendent of the Hilo Electric Light Company, entertained a large party of ladies and gentlemen at his parlors adjoining the electric light building, on the evening of the 13th in honor of a brilliant event—the lighting of Hilo by means of electricity. Everything proved successful as regards both the party and the lighting. Mr. Grant reports 500 lights subscribed for up to date.

Most of legal fraternity and a few of our Hilo ladies enjoyed a pleasant day's outing on Monday last at Cocoon Island, while the court was having a vacation.

For two or three days last week the surf was running very high, so that it was unsafe for boats to attempt Hilo wharf, and somewhat hazardous even at Waikiki. Some Japanese fishermen, while out in a small boat Friday were capsized by the breakers beyond Cocoon Island, and one man was drowned. His clothes were recovered two days later, but the body has not yet been recovered. The companion of the drowned man clung to the capsized boat and was rescued.

Speculation is rife as to who will be the next deputy-sheriff. Mr. Williams has resigned the position, and is talking of moving to his homestead at Kaumana with his family. As yet the public has no intimation of the choice of Mr. Williams' successor.

A change in the management of Theo. Davies & Co.'s wholesale house in Hilo is about to take place. Mr. Lindsey assumes charge and Mr.

Cockburn withdraws, as soon as affairs are arranged.

The engagement of Miss Emma Schoen of San Jose, Cal., and Luther S. Aungst of Kailua, Kona, is announced. The wedding will take place shortly.

Mrs. J. A. Scott and family and Miss Lymass are spending some weeks at the Volcano House.

Messrs. Dole, Kliney and Doyle expect to return to Honolulu per this Kailua. Mr. Neumann remains to attend to further business requiring his attention in court this week.

An unusual number of visitors were at the Volcano House this week.

Weather is beautiful—mornings cold and evenings cool; no rain for days; mornings and afternoons delightful.

Bark Annie Johnson is looked for any day. She left San Francisco on the first Bark Santiago is loading sugar.

THE PEOPLE MARVELLED

At the Rescue of Mr. Metcalfe of Horning Mills.

Badly Crippled With Sciatica and an Intense Sufferer for Years—For Two Years Was Not Able to do Any Work—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Restores Him to Health.

From the Shelburne (Canada) Economist. The completion of the local telephone service between Shelburne and Horning's Mills by Messrs. John Metcalfe and W. H. Marlett, referred to in these columns recently, was the means of bringing to the notice of a reporter of the Economist the fact of the remarkable restoration to health some time ago of Mr. Metcalfe, the chief promoter of the line. For about two years Mr. Metcalfe was a terrible sufferer from sciatica, and unable to work. While not altogether bedfast, he was so badly crippled that his bent form, as he occasionally hobbled about the streets of Horning's Mills, excited universal sympathy. The trouble was in one of his hips and he could not stand or walk erect. His familiar attitude, as the residents

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Walked in a stooped position.

can vouch, was a stooped over position, with one hand on his knee. Mr. Metcalfe says: "For about two years I was not able to do any work. Local physicians failed to do me any good, and I went to Toronto for treatment, with equally unsatisfactory results. I also tried electrical appliances without avail. I returned home from Toronto discouraged, and said that I would take no more medicine, that it seemed as if I had to die anyway. My system was very much run down and the pains at times were excruciating. I ached for several months to my determination to take no medicine, but finally consented to a trial of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills strongly recommended by a friend. Before I had taken them very long I felt a great deal better, my appetite returned, and the pains diminished. After using the pills for some time longer I was able to stand and walk erect and resume my work, in the full enjoyment of health and strength. People who knew me marvelled at the change, and on my personal recommendation many have used Pink Pills. This is the first time, however, that I have given the facts for publication."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have a remarkable efficacy in curing diseases arising from an improvement in the condition of the blood, or from an impairment of the nervous system, such as anaemia, general muscular weakness, dizziness, loss of memory, locomotor ataxia, paralysis, sciatica, rheumatism, St. Vitus' dance, scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, correcting irregularities, suppressions and all forms of female weakness.

In the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of any nature. These pills are not a purgative medicine. They contain only life-giving properties, and nothing that could injure the most delicate system. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by HOLLISTER DRUG CO., wholesale agents for Hawaiian Islands and all dealers in medicine.

STOLE TYPEWRITERS.

Underwood and Morrow Came Here on Funds so Secured.

Late Coast papers devote considerable space to the supposed filibusters, Morrow and Underwood, now serving sentences here.

The way in which they obtained funds to get to Honolulu has been learned. They secured type-writers without paying for them and then pawned the machines. It is known that they got four typewriters and secured \$59 from the pawn brokers, but how many other things they stole in the same way has not come to light yet.

Dr. Underwood figured as the swindler in the cases of the typewriters. Warrants are now out for his arrest on charges of felony embezzlement, and Morrow is also wanted by the police on other charges. As the two adventurers are now in jail in Honolulu, it is not likely that they will soon be called to account for their criminal transactions in San Francisco.

P. H. Burnett and Miss Ida Dower were married Saturday evening at the residence of Rev. T. D. Garvin.

GERMAN CELEBRATION.

Dancing, Feasting and Merry Making.

A NIGHT OF GENUINE PLEASURE.

Germans Commemorate Confederation of States—Independence Park and Hawaiian Hotel the Scenes of Enjoyment Saturday Afternoon and Eve.

Saturday was an occasion upon which all the Germans of the city joined hands in a general celebration, the event being the twenty-fifth anniversary of the proclamation of William I of Prussia as Emperor of Germany at Versailles by all the German sovereigns. Preparations had been made for a grand time, the committee, of which J. F. Hackfeld was



JOHN F. HACKFELD, CONSUL FOR GERMANY, CHAIRMAN OF THE DAY.

chairman, doing all in their power to make the event a memorable one in the hearts of Germans in Honolulu.

At Independence Park. The day's festivities began at Independence Park pavilion, where from 3 to 6 p.m. all Germans were invited to be present.

The hall was most tastefully decorated with flags of all nations, principally German, and greens and palms in abundance. This part of the work was done by George R. Grau, Carl Widemann and others.

The program of the afternoon was a general good time. The Hawaiian Band was divided in two parts, one being stationed outside the pavilion and the other used as an orchestra for dance music in the hall.

All afternoon Germans from this and other islands poured into the hall and there indulged in pleasant converse with their friends, the principal topic being the Vaterland.

Dancing proved a source of great enjoyment to many. The floor was occupied during the whole afternoon by devotees of terpsichore.

Speeches were made by different people during the afternoon, the principal one being by Consul Hackfeld at the opening of festivities. In it Mr. Hackfeld spoke of Germany, the Emperor and the German people.

The speech was on the patriotic order and drew forth rounds of applause from the Germans present.

The whole afternoon was a very pleasant one, and served to renew in the hearts of the Germans their inborn love of country and pride in their ruler. The committee deserve great credit for bringing the affair to such a successful termination.

The Hotel Banquet.

The festivities at Independence Park pavilion were complete in themselves, but the day would not have been properly terminated without the splendid dinner at the Hawaiian Hotel.

The large hall was most artistically decorated, the work being done by the Chinese waiters and the hotel gardener under the supervision of Manager Lucas. Potted ferns and palms were set about at different points in the hall. Palm leaves prettily arched over the windows and doors made a belt of green around the whole room. The chandeliers and open woodwork were decorated with sprays of vines and red flowers prettily entwined. There was no profusion in the matter of decorations with ferns and palms, just enough being distributed about to make a pretty effect.

The center of attraction in the matter of decoration was a large picture of the ceremony of the proclamation of William I, as Emperor of Germany by all the German monarchs hung on the main wall of the dining hall. The troopers all drawn up in line made an imposing effect in the picture. This was draped with Geruman flags.

The tables were prettily set and decorated with various kinds of flowers. Button hole bouquets were set at each plate.

Over forty prominent Germans of the city, with J. F. Hackfeld presiding, were present and appeared in the right mood for a jolly good time. A sumptuous repast had been provided for the guests of the evening. The menu was as follows:

Schilfkrötensuppe. Oliven. Haeringe. Fisch: Uhu mit Hollandischer sauce. Lammcotelettes. Gebratene Tauben. Roemischer Punsch. Poulaarden. Erdbeergaels. Kuchen. Fruechte. Kaffee.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

The Hawaiian band stationed in the old stand just opposite the dining room, rendered the following delightful program of German music during the progress of the dinner.

- 1 March—All Duettschland Faust
- 2 Gavotte—Die Hohenzollern Thiele
- 3 March—Unter dem Doppeladler Wagner
- 4 Potpourri—Kriegserinnerungen Lard
- 5 Waltzer—Der Vogelhaender Zeller
- 6 Fantasie—Die Wachtspade Kommt Elieberg
- 7 Potpourri—Deutsche Maerche, Seidenziany
- 8 Galopp—Kaiser Wilhelm Zilkoff
- Die Wacht Am Rhein. Hawaii Ponoi.

At the completion of the dinner, F. A. Schaefer toasted Consul Hackfeld, who, as toast master, called upon various Germans present to respond to toasts, the principal ones being "Germany and the German Empire" by Consul Hackfeld; "The Army" by Professor Berger; "The Chancellor Bismarck" by C. Berlowitz; "The Ladies" by Alex. Isenberg.

After the toasts, pleasant little speeches were made by various Germans present. A general good time was indulged in until a late hour, when the party broke up, every one expressing himself as abundantly satisfied with the success of the day's festivities.

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Machinists' Drill, Vises,

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Refrigerators,

FAIRBANK'S SCALES

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That has recently been put on the market. It is a gem. Liberal discount for cash. Call and see it. It is a beauty.

PIANOS kept in tune for one year gratis. Old instruments taken at part payment. Tuning and repairing a specialty.

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Honolulu, H. I.

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To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY. - - JANUARY 21, 1896.

THE suggestion by the higher class Japanese that the Government make use of the Dangerous Persons Act in ridding the country of the idlers supported by Japanese prostitutes is worthy of attention. This is an evil which has increased during the past two years, but, with the co-operation of those who offer a possible solution of the problem, much good might be accomplished.

WHILE Rev. Mr. Birnie, in his excellent sermon of yesterday morning, was drawing illustrations of the childish mannerisms of those who are old enough to know better, he might well have drawn attention to the people of Honolulu who have night after night furnished traveling troubadours with good audiences, but let Saturday night lectures replete with interesting and useful information, go by the board. It is certainly an evidence that all the people of this city have not put away childish things when they crowd the light entertainments, but give little more than a baker's dozen to the lecturer. The traveling artist gives a pleasant diversion and is deserving of patronage. The lecturer works in a different way, but he is equally deserving.

TO-DAY our German fellow citizens celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the re-establishment of the German Empire. Founded by Charlemagne in A. D. 800, it continued till 1804, running in the House of Hapsburg from 1437 to that date it had a glorious record. But none of its historical events were more dramatic than that great scene in the hall of the Marshals' at Versailles when the conquering King of Prussia, surrounded by the generals, by the pick of the elite of his nation, fresh from the battle field, with the unwithered laurel on his brow, was proclaimed Emperor of a united German people. He was a great man, he had great men around him, and our fellow citizens are more than justified in celebrating a great, we may say, a magnificent historical event. To the memory of Kaiser Wilhelm I - Hoch!

It is somewhat out of the ordinary run of events, to say the least, for members of the diplomatic corps to take issue with a government on the observation of a holiday. So far as we are aware, the question of fixing dates and the manner of observing national holidays rests entirely with the Government, and unless there are features in the observances which tend to bring about international complications we know of no reason why foreign representatives should not fall into line, act their part in the function and ask no questions. The 17th of January has been declared a public holiday in the Republic of Hawaii, and it becomes a question of more or less moment whether an objection to take part in an official function, because this or that country did not see fit to recognize the Provisional Government, might not be considered in the line of a breach of diplomatic courtesy. It seems quite as sensible for foreign representatives to request to be relieved from the observance of New Year's because the home Governments were not on hand to place the seal of approval on the first attempt at marking the cycles of time.

THE finance committee of the Atlanta Exposition, which closed on Dec. 31st finds that when all the expenses have been paid, the exposition will have cost the city of Atlanta \$200,000 or less than 10 per cent of the money expended on the enterprise. This is a good showing in view of the fact that expositions are not as a rule enterprises in which the direct returns

give a cash balance. It has been well said that the Atlanta exposition is one of the most important events that has occurred in the South since Sherman made his devastating tour through that country. The new South has been put before the world in its proper light and abundant reward will be reaped from this evidence of the progressive spirit that has given new life to the commercial development.

THE war cloud that has settled over England and Germany presents without doubt, the most serious aspect of any disturbance that has arisen in the world's political atmosphere for some years. As in the Venezuelan affair however, it is safe to say that while war is a possibility, it is by no means probable. The land grabbing advances of England have stirred Germany to take action which has given rise to a feeling among Britons that the whole world is pitted against them. The British blood is up and like the Americans, every mother's son is ready, to fight rather than see their country put to shame by any opponent. On the other hand the solid thinking men of all nations realize the honor of a European war, also the fact that upon the nation taking the initiative in an armed conflict falls the responsibility of setting in motion a general war throughout the Eastern hemisphere. Russia is simply holding back to see what is to be the outcome, ready at any time to make an advance in Asia and gain her much courted territory. This would undoubtedly involve Japan, possibly China and it is hardly safe to predict that France could maintain strict neutrality. One of the remarkable features in the recent war talk that is far from reassuring, is the readiness shown by many veterans who know all the horrors of armed strife, to again go to the field and settle problems on which the diplomats have failed. Should the unexpected happen and the young Emperor of Germany and the British premier stand firm in their desire to try the national mettle, the declaration of war which must follow would be the darkest blot that has ever disgraced modern civilization.

THE prospects for Cuban independence have never been brighter than today. Although the reported downfall of Havana has proved a canard, the patriots have advanced steadily and have set the hearts of the Spanish authorities quaking, as is evidenced by their near approach to Havana and the proclamation of martial law in that city. The program of the patriots seems to be to ruin the sugar crop in the outlying districts and by crippling the leading business of the island bring the people to their terms. The work of devastation has had an important bearing upon the sugar market, as is shown by the following, given in Willett & Gray's Statistical of January 3d: "The Cuban news is more important than ever. Plantation after plantation has been burned in the unimpeded march of the insurgents through the island. We can state authoritatively that it has been decided by the insurgents to continue destroying all the cane fields of Cuba whether grinding is attempted or not. The buildings will be saved as far as practicable. In view of these facts we must reduce our estimate of the Cuba crop very largely, and in place of our original estimate of 600,000 tons on May 9, 1895, we now estimate not exceeding 300,000 tons. Unless burned cane fields are plowed and attended to at once there can be no succeeding crop in 1897, so that those persons who desire to look further ahead can confidently count on a very small crop in Cuba in 1897 regardless of the outcome of the rebellion. Our today's Havana cable says the news from the interior is very unsatisfactory."

C. S. Bradford, who has been city editor of the ADVERTISER for the past year, has been transferred to the advertising department. Mr. Bradford assumes the duties of his new position today.

THE ANNEXATION RESOLUTION

The rumored movement in the United States Congress on the Hawaiian question has finally taken definite form and the annexation problem is again formally set before the legislators of the United States. The Spaulding resolution proposes to make a State of Hawaii. It has been suggested that a peculiar form of statehood is proposed, as the resolution calls for one Representative, and a State with but one representative in Congress is something unknown to the American Constitution. If statehood is what Mr. Spaulding means he has probably taken it for granted that the two Senators will be allowed this country as on the present basis of representation in the House, Hawaii would only be entitled to one Representative.

The resolution is intended to follow the Texas precedent, a course which is constitutional in the annexing of foreign territory. The provision for another constitutional convention does not indicate any dissatisfaction with the present constitution of Hawaii; on the contrary, Mr. Spaulding, as well as most of those who have given the matter careful consideration pronounce our present constitution an ideal instrument. The change to a state would, however, necessitate many alterations which would require a new constitution to be drawn up. It is safe to say that Mr. Spaulding's resolution will undergo a thorough revision, and, when finally reported back to the House, will probably make provision for the annexation of Hawaii as a territory. As is remarked by the New York Sun, Mr. Spaulding asks for too much. He fails to separate the main question from the subordinate considerations of method of procedure which will only serve to tangle up the whole business.

Without stopping to consider the advisability of Mr. Spaulding's proposed method, the question arises, what will Congress and the President do with the measure? The feeling in favor of annexation has become settled, and there is no doubt that the majority of the American people look upon its accomplishment as only a matter of time. It is regarded as a part of the foreign policy of the United States. The expectation is, that it will not be accomplished while Mr. Cleveland is in the White House. His whole course in this matter has been put down as opposed to the desires and convictions of most Americans in both parties. Leading Democrats ascribe to this in some measure the whirlwind of popular indignation which has rendered a return of the Republicans to power a certainty of the near future.

If President Cleveland opposes the annexation of Hawaii, it cannot be accomplished while he is President, for any joint resolution must receive his signature before it can become effector, even if it should finally pass both branches of Congress. But does President Cleveland oppose annexation in itself? He has not said so. It is true he attempted to restore the ex-queen, but he says it was his attempt to right what he conceived to be a wrong. On the question of annexation he has more than once suggested to Congress that the voice of the people of Hawaii ought to be heard. If a resolution should pass requiring another expression of opinion by the voters of Hawaii it is highly probable that he will claim this provision as a vindication of his course and accept the situation as presented by Congress. He knows very well that such a course would go far to remove the bad opinion of the people. He also knows that by such course the Hawaiian question would be very largely removed from party politics, and that is a condition which goes a good way in view of the approaching election. Annexation under the present Administration while not probable is not impossible.

AN UNRELIABLE FRIEND.

The New York Nation, with its supernatural sense of right and wrong, in all earthly matters, had to catch its breath, in grasping for words sufficiently strong enough to approve Mr. Cleveland's attitude towards Hawaii, when he told us, we had done a very unjust thing in reconstructing our political affairs. The Nation not only approved of his conduct towards us, but called him "a wise statesman, a patriotic citizen, an honest citizen" for what he did. This was, of course, very comforting to Mr. Cleveland, especially so, when the Nation did not hesitate to guarantee, as it usually does, that the Almighty would implicitly follow its opinions about all things in general.

But Mr. Cleveland's message regarding the Venezuelan matter has sadly shocked the Nation's distressingly keen sense of right and wrong, and now, it does not hesitate to put Mr. Cleveland by the side of "those missionary thieves and pirates," who, it always says, created, for base objects, our revolution of '93. In its issue of Dec. 27, it says that the President's threat of war with England "is doubly disgraceful," that he is now displaying himself as the greatest international anarchist of modern times, and accuses him of playing to the galleries. It has no charity for him, and tells him he has disgraced himself.

The friendship of the Nation is about as uncertain as that of the inebriated sailor, who fondly clings to the neck of his sober companion for one moment, and, in the next moment, draws away and hits him. That paper is prone to getting morally intoxicated on all sorts of subjects. In our case, the good Mr. Charles Nordhoff mixed the drugs that set it off on an unsteady march. In Mr. Cleveland's case, his own message did it.

VENEZUELAN DEVELOPMENTS.

So far as newspaper dispatches are concerned, the Venezuelan affair has paled almost to insignificance. This is due partly to the more serious complications that have arisen among the European powers, but principally to the fact that the season for pyrotechnic display has passed, and the problem now awaits the verdict of the commission appointed by President Cleveland. The opening session of this body gives every indication that the investigation will be carried on with all possible dispatch. For men of intellectual finish and personal integrity, the make-up of the commission could not be improved. It must be admitted, however, that it has a failing not unknown in similar combinations in the United States. It lacks trained diplomats. President White, and possibly Mr. Coudert, are the only members who have been in position to become acquainted with the practical side of diplomatic affairs. Justice Brewer, President Gilman and Judge Alvey are men of unquestionable ability, but they are not the men "trained to the service" as would probably be a characteristic feature if a similar body were formed by the British government. It is safe to say however that these men will proceed carefully and will not be influenced to any considerable extent by the enthusiasts of either of the great political parties. They will make haste slowly and although they may be outwitted by the more radical Britons with whom they must have more or less dealing, they will not force the United States into any more disagreeable complications than exist at the present time.

One of the interesting developments in this affair is the change of feeling that has taken place in Great Britain. When President Cleveland's message was first made public, there was hardly a newspaper or public man in England that took the matter seriously. It was generally regarded as a political move on the part of the President in which the American people took compara-

tively little interest. The true situation, the unanimous support which the President received, the wiping out of party lines, all came as a surprise. The one man who has done more to place the British mind right on the subject is Henry Normann, the American representative of the London Chronicle. Mr. Normann gauged the situation and has been assiduously at work in giving his fellow countrymen a correct review of the American sentiment. He has been a warm advocate of arbitration and has undoubtedly done not a little in calming the troubled spirits of both nations. Through his efforts and the settling of men's minds to a solid common sense basis, the war spirit is disappearing and the opposing factions are coming to a careful consideration of what is the best thing to be done.

AN EXAMPLE WORTH NOTING.

There is food for a vast amount of serious study for the Anglo-Saxon residents of this country in the quiet, but aggressive, work of the Japanese Commercial Union, of which a description of the methods and objects to be attained is given in another column. In this, as in nearly every movement to which the Japanese put their hands, we find a unity of purpose and loyalty to the mother country which is characteristic of the nation and forebodes success. This means competition, sharp competition, that will not decrease in strength as the years go by. The question at once arises, what is being done to meet this competition? It is a straight business proposition which must be met sooner or later. From present appearances it would seem that many of our residents are calmly viewing the situation and with eyes fairly well opened are trusting to previous good fortune for the future. One of the arguments now being used by many Americans in California against the white residents in this country is, that we are not making an effort to return the benefits which are derived by reciprocal relations with the United States, that we are going to markets outside the United States and also allowing Japan to gain the ascendancy. These accusations are in a measure exaggerated, and comparative tables show that our imports from San Francisco are on the increase. But at the same time if we showed the same patriotic commercial loyalty to the country that has been our benefactor as our Japanese brethren, there could be no cause for complaint from that source. It is a problem that is growing in importance and it is better to meet it face to face before it becomes too bulky to handle. The Japanese by their united action are setting a good example.

An Actor's Luck.

Slade Murtry, the English singer who passed through here on the Alameda a month ago under engagement at the Orpheum, has had an unpleasant experience in San Francisco. When he presented himself at the theatre the manager refused to recognize the contract, owing to Murray being a steamer late. He secured an engagement at the Alcazar for two weeks, and, at its termination, will go to Chicago, where he is engaged for February.

NOTICE

COFFEE PLANTERS.

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We are prepared to handle COFFEE in the cherry and hull, with the latest improved machinery.

Send us your COFFEES, either direct or through your agents.

COFFEE taken from ship's side, hulled, cleaned and delivered to any designated warehouse in this city. No charge for insurance and storage while COFFEES are in our mills.

ATLAS COFFEE MILLS,
SAN FRANCISCO.

J. A. FOLGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

Timely Topics

JANUARY 8, 1896.

STEADY GRIND--"I have learned from observation" says Chauncey Depew, "that three things surely happen to a man who works without relaxation. In the first place he becomes nervous, irritable and hard to get along with. In the second place the grade of his work falls off, and he is liable to err in his judgment. In the third place he dies suddenly." These remarks of the famous after dinner speaker we consider not only decided applicable in the sense in which they are intended, but in the way of a great many of the manufacturers that are constantly placing inferior goods on the market and claiming them as superior to the product of older and better known houses. This is especially true of cutlery. There are houses who place this class of goods on the market that are made up for show and sale only, but whose wear is warranted only until they have been once scoured. This is not the case with the goods of well known and established houses whose reputation depends upon the wear of goods.

They pride themselves on what they make being made of the best material that money and experience can turn out. The John Russell Cutlery Company have a reputation that is envied by many and equalled by few. Ex S. S. Australia we received a consignment of their high grade cutlery consisting of carvers (in cases), slicing, kitchen, butcher, hunting and cake knives, as well as complete sets for the dinner from the fish course to the dessert. Agate Iron Ware is too well known to need any comment on our part. Suffice it to say we have "it" in Agate Iron Ware. The Bradley and Hubbard Company have been so rushed with orders that they have found it impossible to meet and turn out the work as fast as the orders were received. If you desire something new in these goods we can accommodate you, and the designs sent us are the newest of the new in both lamps and chandeliers.

THE . . .

Hawaiian Hardware

COMPANY, LTD.,

Opposite Spreckels' Bank.

307 FORT STREET.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Marshal Brown has returned from Kauai.

Editor Towse has returned from the Volcano.

Fred Horner will return by the next Australia.

Miss Kate Field leaves for the Volcano this morning.

The weather today will be changeable. Umbrellas are in order.

Mr. C. L. Wooster, of San Francisco, is in the city again on business.

Ex-detective McAvoy leaves today for Maui to accept a position at Paia.

The Japanese acrobats performed at Waianae Saturday night to a large audience.

Mrs. H. N. Castle and family are at Pearl City peninsula for a month's vacation.

Marshal Brown was unable to attend to his duties yesterday on account of illness.

It is not known whether Amarino has been sold at the Coast by his owner, Robert Ballantyne.

Dr. A. R. Rowat asks for prompt settlement of accounts, as he contemplated leaving the country.

J. T. Stacker takes up the duties of the city editorship of the ADVERTISER with this morning's issue.

F. M. Swanzy returned from Kohala on the steamer Kinau after a short business trip to that place.

A four horse-power engine in good condition is offered for sale by the Hawaiian Gazette Company.

Mrs. Bryant has so far recovered from her recent illness that she expects to return to her home on Kauai in a fortnight.

Secretary Corbett of the Y. M. C. A. reports great interest still in gymnasium work, both among the day and night classes.

Hons. Hugh M. Nelson, Robert Philip and Thomas J. Byrne, of the New Zealand cabinet, have returned from a trip to the volcano.

J. E. Miller, representing San Francisco fertilizer interests, returned on the Kinau after a trip to various places on Maui and Hawaii.

Mrs. John Effinger, two children and maid, were among the passengers by the Alameda. They are the family of John Effinger, book-keeper for Lewis & Co.

The Japanese steamer Gai Sen Maru will be due at Honolulu February 7th, from Yokohama with 645 Japanese laborers. She will come consigned to Ogura & Co.

Sylvester Kalama has received a new native song entitled "Hoomanawau Maluna o ka Lahui," the composition of S. Solomon, one of the Hawaiian National Band boys.

Wallace R. Farrington returned by the Alameda from a trip to the Coast. He has assumed the duties of editor of the ADVERTISER and GAZETTE, relieving Mr. A. T. Atkinson.

The many friends of Jack Atkinson will be glad to know that news was received by the Alameda yesterday of his entire recovery from the recent dangerous attack of illness.

Larry Dee has sold the ex-royal hock to M. H. de Young of the Chronicle for \$500. Mr. Dee is expected to return to the island in a few weeks with a ship's load of feed stuffs.

Mr. Tracy, the gent's furnisher, will leave for a four months' trip to the Orient by the Coptic, Feb. 4th. While absent Mr. Tracy will visit Yokohama, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore and other cities.

W. H. Cornwell and friends gave a grand celebration at the home of Antone Rosa, Kalawai, yesterday in honor of the success of Billy C. in the races of the 17th. It is needless to say an enjoyable day was spent.

Manager Lee, of the Volcano House, writes under date January 14th, that the crater is increasing in activity and the lake risen some fifty feet since last accounts. There was a marked increase in the number of guests at the hotel since the day after the volcano broke out.

Rev. Mr. Birnie's sermon at Central Union church, on putting away childish things, was full of suggestions and practical ideas. The music was in keeping with the theme of the speaker, and the solos by Mrs. Warriner and Mr. Wood added much to the worship of the morning.

The guards at the quarantine station were busy last evening "scaring off the Chinese devils." A large collection of pyrotechnics had been procured to celebrate on the 17th, but, as the weather was

not favorable on that evening, the affair was postponed. There were rockets, bombs and fire-crackers galore.

In the police court yesterday morning Nakai was fined \$35 and costs for maintaining and conducting a che fa game. His nine native associates had their cases nolle pross'd. Nakai has three appealed cases against him, already for the same offense.

BUSINESS INCREASING.

Comparative Statement—Gradual Improvement Noticeable.

The following comparative statement in values of invoices of goods shipped from the port of San Francisco to the Hawaiian Islands shows a gradual increase since 1892, the year in which the McKinley bill wrought such havoc with the average importer.

The figures given below demonstrate that the general business of the islands has had an upward tendency during each year since 1892. The decrease of nearly a million and a half dollars between the years '91 and '92 may be attributed entirely to the effect of tariff revisions in the United States and the gradual increase since that time may be attributed to a restoration of confidence. The imports of 1893—the year of the revolution and the time when some persons inclined toward the opinion that the country was going to the dogs the imports exceeded those of the previous year. The totals given are from a compilation of Consul-General Wilder's reports:

1891.....	44,084,584.42
1892.....	2,852,793.25
1893.....	2,959,404.20
1894.....	3,027,119.82
1895.....	3,068,204.34

It will be noticed that the increase in 1895 over that of 1894 was \$42,085.52 not large but nevertheless an increase. The imports for 1895 were a trifle more than a million dollars less than those of 1891.

BY RAIL TO CIRCUS.

Great Gathering at Ewa to Witness Wirth's Circus.

It was a happy idea of the circus management to give a performance at Ewa mill last night. Excursion trains were run from Honolulu and Waianae; both were well patronized. At Pearl City a large number of people joined the Honolulu excursion.

Ewa was reached about 8 p. m., the city train having left promptly at 7. The big tent was crowded, all available seats being filled and numerous people standing. The performance was greatly appreciated and consisted of a varied program.

On the return to Honolulu the excursion, with the horses and company, reached the city at 11:30 last night. The tent and other appliances will be brought up this morning.

The circus will begin their farewell season in Honolulu, preparatory to leaving for the Orient, Wednesday, due notice of which will be found in these columns.

C. N. G. or N. G. H.—Which?

The California National Guard may have some crack shots in its ranks, but they will have to get to work if they intend to whip the Honolulu boys in the match shoot to place February 8th on both sides of the water.

Beginning with today all those who won medals in the December contest will begin practice at Makiki butts for the proposed shoot. It will be hard work right from the beginning, but the men are anxious to show their skill and are willing to give up a great deal in order to uphold the reputation of the N. G. H.

The team to contest will consist of fifty men each, composed of those making the highest scores in the local shoots.

Colonel Fisher, who will captain the team, was out for practice Saturday night.

Dr. Birnie's Lecture Postponed.

The stereopticon lecture on Southern Palestine which was to have been given by Rev. D. P. Birnie in Y. M. C. A. hall Saturday evening has been postponed on account of the charitable object of "Meredith's Old Coat," to be given at Independence Park pavilion on the same evening for which the lecture was set. Dr. Birnie will deliver his lecture on the evening of the second Saturday in March. The next lecture in the Y. M. C. A. course will be "The Hawaiian Constitution," by Chief Justice Judd, February 1st.

The guards at the quarantine station were busy last evening "scaring off the Chinese devils." A large collection of pyrotechnics had been procured to celebrate on the 17th, but, as the weather was

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, Gold Medal—Midwinter Fair.

DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free

Von Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

In all the great Hotels, the leading

Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream

Baking Powder holds its supremacy.

10 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO.,
Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

BAND EXCURSION.

Off for Hawaii by the Kinau This Morning.

The Hawaiian Band will leave on the Kinau this morning for Hilo. Concerts will be given there on January 23, 24, 25 and 26. On the 27th they will depart for Maui, arriving at Maalaea next day. Concerts will be given at Wailuku on the 29th and 30th, and at Kahului on January 31st and February 1st. The band will arrive here on the 2d proximo. Through the kindness of C. L. Wight, president of the Wilder S. S. Company, Minister Cooper was enabled to make special and advantageous arrangements for the tour.

Owing to the meager allowance to the Foreign office for incidental trips to other places on the islands at this time are impracticable; it is the intention of Minister Cooper to arrange for such tour to Kohala and Kauai in the near future.

Regarding the complaints made on account of the non-attendance of the band at the races last Friday, the Minister remarked yesterday that it was not the intention of the department to furnish the band to private individuals even for a money consideration. He will, however, assist charitable objects in this way whenever it is possible. The band attended the German celebration at the request of Mr. J. F. Hackfeld, a member of the consular corps. The day was a national holiday for the Germans, and it was perfectly legitimate for the Foreign office to grant the request. It is a matter of etiquette in diplomatic circles to grant such requests, and for that reason the string orchestra attended the Schaefer reception last night.

Watch Dog Makes Complications.

Ah Yin, the Kapalama rice planter, was arrested yesterday morning for malicious injury and all on account of a big ugly dog.

People have been in the habit of going over to Ah Yin's place for water when it could not be obtained with ease upon their own grounds.

Sunday night, John Lii, a native lad, was sent by his father to fetch water from the accustomed place. Like a good little boy, Johnny obeyed and ran off to dip his bucket full of water.

Just as he was in the act of doing this a horse growl followed by a hoarser bark made the poor little fellow shudder and before he was fully aware of it, something grabbed him by the back.

Turning around he distinguished the outlines of a huge dog standing over him. He jumped up and, outrunning the vicious beast, succeeded in getting back to his home.

The boy's father was very much enraged and swore if he had been the possessor of a blunderbus he would have annihilated both dog and owner.

Ah Yin would make no amends for the damage done the boy's cuticle so the enraged father swore out a warrant and Ah Yin was arrested. He was released later on bond.

Deaths Recorded.

In the Missionary Herald for January are notices of the deaths of Captain Gilett at Nordhoff, Cal., and Marie Smith, at Oakland, Cal. Captain Gilett had command of the first Morning Star, 1860-1866, and also of the third Morning Star in 1873.

Marie Smith was the daughter of Rev. A. H. Smith, of the North China Mission, and spent a winter at Punahoa when her uncle, Rev. W. C. Merritt, was president of Oahu College.

KOHALA INDULGES.

New Year's Receptions and Society's Whirls.

Various Happenings in the Sugar Districts—A Leap Year Party, Etc.

KOHALA, (Hawaii), Jan. 15—All the mills in the district are at work and the harvesting of the crop of '96 has begun in earnest. Owing to a better distribution rainfall during the past year, the yield of sugar gives promise of being materially larger than it has been during the last two or three seasons.

We are experiencing the rainy weather common to this time of year. But so far no heavy rains have fallen, and for the last few days it has been perfect harvest weather. On one or two nights lately the mercury dropped to nearly 60 deg.

It is reported that there are a few cases of whooping cough in the district.

The early receipts of foreign mails has been exceptionally gratifying during the past two or three weeks. Wilder's Steamship Company announce a five days mail service in future for Kohala, the Likelike coming in midway between trips of the Kinau.

Add to this the probability of another Kohala Senator in the Legislature, and you can scarcely wonder that this intellectual centre feels a deep content that has been unknown for years.

The election of January 6th was very quiet, little or no electioneering being apparent. As the total vote was declared a tie, each citizen who failed to cast his vote must feel a heavy responsibility. Explanations of the same will be in order.

The usual New Year's dance was postponed until the 3rd, and as a great many felt worn out with holiday festivities, the attendance was smaller than usual, still a very pleasant time was had.

New Year's eve was the occasion of a dinner party given by Miss Hall at her home in Niulii, and on the same evening the Literary Circle discussed some of Shakespeare's plays at Dr. Bond's residence. There were six interesting papers read discussing as many well known characters, besides music and other entertainment.

A leap year ball was held at the Music hall on Wednesday night. The ladies of the district provided everything and took entire charge. All that the men were allowed to do was to look pretty and wait till they were asked to dance or promenade or receive the thousand and one little attentions that usually fall to the share of the other sex. Though these rules were not strictly adhered to, still it was a most pleasant departure from the cut and dried forms of etiquette. And the evening was from every point of view a brilliant affair and a decided success. It was the largest public gathering for some time. It is to be hoped that this is only the first of a series of such delightful social events during the winter.

The sailing vessels J. G. North and J. D. Spreckels are expected here during the coming week with cargoes of general merchandise.

Mr. and Miss Greenwell of Kona and Mr. and Mrs. von Tempsky of Maui are visiting friends in Kohala, and Mr. Swanzy of Honolulu is combining business with pleasure here.

A late arrival in our midst is Mr. Taylor, who takes charge of the Mahukona school.

NEW COFFEE COMPANY.

The Olao Company Reincorporated—Increased Capital.

The Olao Coffee Company, which operated under the laws of California, has been reincorporated and reorganized under the laws of Hawaii as the Capital Coffee and Commercial Company of Olao with a capital of \$170,000, and permission to increase it to \$250,000.

Thomas J. Higgins is the president and treasurer, and Robert Catton secretary. The incorporators are Captain Cluney, J. W. Mason, T. J. Higgins, D. B. Smith and H. F. Wichman. They also constitute the board of directors. The company has about two hundred acres of land on the volcano road said to be admirably adapted to the culture of coffee. Under the new company it is expected that this will be the banner plantation in Olao.

The Choral Society will meet for practice in the Y. M. C. A. hall at the usual hour this evening.

There will be a meeting of the W. C. T. U. in the parlors of the Central Union church at 2:30 this afternoon.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY, REPUBLIC OF HAWAII.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Sanford B. Dole, President of the Republic of Hawaii.

Henry E. Cooper, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

James A. King, Minister of the Interior.

Samuel M. Damon, Minister of Finance.

William O. Smith, Attorney-General.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

Charles M. Cooke.

J. P. Mendonca.

Cecil Brown.

P. C. Jones.

M. P. Robinson.

John Ena.

George W. Smith.

John Nott.

T. B. Murray.

W. C. Wilder.

J. A. Kennedy.

C. Bolte.

THE STATE OF HAWAII.

Joint Resolution Offered in Congress to Annex the Islands.

PEOPLE TO VOTE ON QUESTION.

Final Action On or Before January, 1896—Terms Under Which the Country is to be Transferred—To Have One Congress Representative.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8.—The following joint resolution relating to the Hawaiian Islands, offered by Representative Spaulding (R.) of Michigan, was read in the House today and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs:

"That Congress doth consent that the territory properly included with it and rightfully belonging to the Government of Hawaii, and commonly known as the Sandwich Islands, may be erected into a new State, to be called the State of Hawaii, with a republican form of government to be adopted by the people of said Government of Hawaii, by deputies in convention assembled, with the consent of the existing Government, in order that the same may be admitted as one of the States of this union."

"Further, that the foregoing consent of Congress is given upon the following conditions and with the following guarantees, to-wit:

"1. Said State to be formed subject to the adjustment by this Government of all questions of boundary or jurisdiction that may arise with other governments or former governments of Hawaii; and the constitution thereof, with the proper evidence of its adoption by the people of the Government of Hawaii, shall be transmitted to the President of the United States, to be laid before Congress for its final action on or before January 1, 1898.

"2. Said State, when admitted into the Union, after ceding to the United States all public property and means belonging to the Government of Hawaii, shall retain all public funds of every kind which may belong to or be due said Government, and also all vacant and unpopulated lands lying within its limits to be applied to the payments of the debts and liabilities of said Government of Hawaii, the residue of said lands to be disposed of as said State may direct; but in no case are said debts and liabilities to become a charge upon the United States.

"Further, that if the President of the United States shall in his judgment deem it most advisable instead of proceeding to submit the foregoing resolution to the Government of Hawaii as an overtire on the part of the United States for admission, to negotiate with that Government, then, resolved, that a State to be formed out of the present Government of Hawaii, with one representative in Congress, shall be admitted into the Union by virtue of this act as soon as the terms and conditions of such admission shall be agreed upon by the Governments of Hawaii and the United States, and that \$100,000 be appropriated to defray the expenses of missions and negotiations either by treaty or articles as the President may decide."

POLICY OF DOLE.

Tells Kate Field It is Annexation to United States.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—In the Times-Herald of tomorrow will be printed an interview with President Sanford B. Dole of Hawaii, had by Miss Kate Field. The interview is elaborate, filling several columns and touching closely on the Hawaiian policy on international questions. Although it does not appear in Miss Field's letter, the talk was had in the presence of Mr. Dole's Cabinet, the members of which subscribed to their chief's opinions unreservedly. Miss Field called his attention to the fact that his Government had been said to be characterized by an insane desire to perpetuate itself in office.

Mr. Dole said: "The fact that the Government is working for annexation to the United States is a good denial of that charge. Annexation may deprive us, or many of us, of office. In the higher offices are men to whom it means personal sacrifice and business loss to discharge their duties. It is simply a slander to say this desire for annexation is simply a pretense. We are working in good faith, and I believe the people appreciate the fact. As to the form of annexation that would best meet our requirements, it is difficult to say. A territorial form of government unmodified from the form obtaining in the United States Territories would scarcely be suitable. Probably the best course would be to gradually develop from our present system, the Federal authorities, of course, having from the beginning jurisdiction over custom houses, postoffices and Federal courts. Our own Government should not be limited by the United States the same as territory. A new system would have to be invented to suit our conditions. Much the same as is the practice of England in establishing a new colony. There is no system. Each new colony is organized as the necessity of the case demands."

In reply to a statement by Miss Field that she had been told if the United States did not annex the Hawaiian Islands, they would be offered to England, Mr. Dole said: "Our sole policy is annexation to the United States."

Other parts of the interview relate to the domestic, political and material affairs of the islands. Profit-sharing is taking the place of contract labor, and other business and social improvements have been established.

W. R. Castle Interviewed.

W. R. Castle, Minister from Hawaii to the United States, arrived from Oakland on his way to Honolulu, and will sail today, says the S. F. Chronicle of Jan. 10th.

Minister Castle is in favor of the joint resolution introduced by Spaulding of Michigan for the annexation of

Hawaii, but he says the dispatch as transmitted concerning the resolution is a little obscure. It implies that the resolution is for annexation as a State; but he says that, as he understands it, Hawaii has not population enough for this. It has about 100,000 people, while 173,000 is required by the laws of the United States.

"However, if it can be fixed up so that we can be admitted as a State, so much the better," said Mr. Castle. "The people would be satisfied to come in either as a State or as a territory. There is one thing, we have more population than they have in Nevada, where, all told, they have now but 40,000."

The proposito to submit the matter to a vote in Hawaii would be generally approved, and I am convinced that it would carry.

"Mr. Cleveland has treated me in the most courteous manner. I would not be at all surprised if he would favor annexation. It is worthy of note that in no public message has he really op-

posed it.

"The cable project is coming along all right. I refer to the project of Mr. Spaulding of Honolulu. Congress is in favor of it. The proposition is that capitalists shall build it and that Congress shall take it at its actual cost. It will be built, I think."

SENATOR HALE'S BILL.

Plans the Pacific Cable Project Before the United States Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Among the important bills introduced in the Senate today was one by Hale authorizing the Postmaster-General to contract with the Pacific Cable Company for the construction of a telegraphic cable between San Francisco and Honolulu.

The United States is to pay the company annually a sum equal to 4 per cent. of the amount expended each year by the company. The contract is to continue for twenty years, and the line is to be completed by July 1, 1897.

It is also stipulated that the Government may come into the ownership of the proposed line by paying the cost of it with 5 per cent. added.

PROVISIONS OF CABLE BILL.

The Company Wants Four Per Cent. Guaranteed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Representative Barham introduced Senator Hale's bill to facilitate the construction and maintenance of a telegraphic cable in the Pacific ocean for the use of the Government in its foreign intercourse. The bill provides that the Postmaster-General be authorized to contract with the Pacific Cable Company, a corporation of New Jersey, for the transmission by electrical means between San Francisco and Honolulu of messages on business of the United States during the period of twenty years from July, 1897, and to stipulate in the agreement that the amount paid for such service by the United States shall be computed as follows:

First—The amount actually earned during that year by the cable company in maintaining and operating the cable, there shall be added a sum sufficient to pay four per cent. on the sum actually expended in the construction of the cable.

Second—from such a sum to be computed and paid each year there shall be deducted each year \$40,000. Third—The remainder shall be paid to the cable company in four equal quarterly payments, provided the amount shall not in any one year exceed the sum agreed upon until the tolls on messages transmitted for us computed at rates charged the public for like service would be in excess of such sum, in which case tolls so in excess shall be computed at one half current rates and a deduction of \$40,000, hereinbefore provided for, shall for that year be diminished to the extent of such excess. The company must have the cable in good working order by July 1, 1897, and capable of transmitting not less than fifteen words per minute. Provision is made for reductions in case the cable is out of service for a period of one year, when the Postmaster-General may at his option cancel the contract.

COOTE ON THE CABLE.

Believes Congress Will Give the Money.

Sir Audley Coote of Australia, who came to this country a couple of months ago in the interest of the Pacific cable, and has since been in Washington, D. C., returned here yesterday and is at the Grand, says the Call of January 1st.

He has attended the sessions of Congress, become acquainted with leading American statesmen and talked the cable as best he could. He says everything is working out all right.

According to Sir Audley's idea it is only a matter of a little time. He says that everywhere he went he received nothing but encouragement. The beauty of it was that it was backed up in such a way that there could be no doubt about it. It was not talk alone.

"You'll get the cable," said he; "there is no question about that. Since I was here I have been in Washington a good deal and have also talked to a great many business men of large purposes.

"Everywhere I went I found the greatest encouragement. The proposition is now that American capital shall control the cable.

"There is no trouble about the necessary money. I cannot now go into all the details, but I can say this much, that everything is in a satisfactory state as could be desired.

"I shall be here for about ten days. I came on with Miss Coote, who is visiting some friends, and I think you had better say my trip is independent of the cable.

"To Japan is the extent of the proposed cable now. That will make it a distance from here of about 7500 miles. It is by our survey 2550 miles to Honolulu, and on to Yokohama.

we were to go on to Australia it would make it about 3000 more, but that is not contemplated.

"Before we get through, however, the entire distance may be included. You can just say that I am so well assured now that the cable will be built that I regard it as a certainty."

Sugar Matters.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The Senate Finance Committee failed to meet to

day, notwithstanding the instruction of yesterday's caucus, because it was discovered that Senator Jones of Nevada would not act with the Republican members of the committee in reporting the bill without an amendment providing for a duty on sugar. The Republicans of the committee are in the minority without Jones. He takes the position that as the people of the Pacific coast are largely interested in the beet sugar industry, any tariff bill passed should provide for the protection of this interest. If he maintains this position and the Republican caucus does not reverse its instructions, it will be necessary to report the bill adversely, if at all. Senator Perkins will introduce a resolution favoring a specific duty on raw sugar.

The people of the West are making strenuous efforts to have the duty on this product raised. The movement will probably receive favorable consideration in the House, but will likely meet with a hard fight in the Senate where the Sugar Trust still has strong hold.

DAVITT SCORES ENGLAND.

Says America Should Admit Hawaiian Republic as a State.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Michael Davitt was seen by a reporter for the United Press in this city this morning. He is on his way home from Ireland, after a nine months' tour in the Australian colonies. In reply to a question about the English attack on the Transvaal republic the Irish member said:

"The credit for the countermanding of the invasion of the Transvaal is not due to Chamberlain and Salisbury in my humble opinion, but to Cleveland and Oney. The manly and menacing attitude which Uncle Sam took upon the Venezuelan question has compelled England to condemn a freebooting expedition which would otherwise have had the political blessing of that pre-eminent land-grabbing nation."

"America ought, in my judgment, to do three things on the first available opportunity, that is—admit the Republic of Hawaii into the family of United States communities; recognize the Cuban patriots, who are, I hope, whipping the Spaniards, and thirdly, instruct her admirals in the Mediterranean to fling a shell or two into the Sultan's palace at Constantinople the next time a single Christian of any nation is murdered or outraged by the unspeakable Turk."

"This act would tell the cowardly Christian monarchies of Europe that there is at least one great nation of humanity which has no dread of the infamous Ottoman empire. Action of this kind would plant the Republic of the United States in the front rank of powers."

Mr. Davitt leaves for Ireland next week.

GILLIG HELPS THEM.

Hawaiian Band Fleeted Again and Given Food.

MASSILLON, (Ohio), Dec. 29.—The Royal Hawaiian band, which has been stranded here, left the city yesterday. The musicians were almost starved when they arrived, but were provided for by the citizens.

A dispatch was received here from H. M. Gillig at Albany, N. Y., saying that he wished to help them and requesting the Mayor to telegraph him at Chicago. The musicians were too poor to reveal their distress, but Director Liborio was sent out to Chicago to consult with Mr. Gillig, who married Mrs. Porter Ashe of San Francisco, who was formerly Miss Crocker, daughter of the millionaire, and is very wealthy.

Kamehameha Notes.

Beginning with today Kamehameha will take a three weeks' vacation. The students have been working hard and are glad of the chance for a rest.

A magic lantern show was given in Bernice Pauahi Bishop museum Saturday evening as a closing entertainment for the term. Slides representing scenes in different parts of the world were exhibited.

Music was the order of the evening at Kamehameha Sunday evening. The boys assisted by singers from Waianae gave the young ladies of the institute and others a rare treat.

The game of baseball between the Kamehamehas and Hearts Saturday afternoon resulted in a victory for the former with a score of 17-10.

Louie Aungst to Wed.

L. S. Aungst, well known in this city and throughout the islands, is soon to wed Miss Emma Schoen of San Jose, Cal. The lady is now on a visit to her sister, Mrs. E. E. Richards of Hilo. Mr. Aungst is manager of the Kona-Kau Telephone Company, with headquarters at Kailua, where he and his intended bride will reside. The many friends of Mr. Aungst here send congratulations.

"I shall be here for about ten days.

I came on with Miss Coote, who is visiting some friends, and I think you had better say my trip is independent of the cable.

"To Japan is the extent of the proposed cable now. That will make it a distance from here of about 7500 miles. It is by our survey 2550 miles to Honolulu, and on to Yokohama.

we were to go on to Australia it would make it about 3000 more, but that is not contemplated.

"Before we get through, however, the entire distance may be included. You can just say that I am so well assured now that the cable will be built that I regard it as a certainty."

Swindler from the Coast.

Otto Herman, accused of having obtained money under false pretenses from Arthur Wheeler, of the Wheeler Publishing Company, San Francisco, is supposed to have come to this city by the last Australia.

It will be an agreeable surprise to persons subject to attacks of bilious colic to learn that prompt relief may be had by taking Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. In many instances the attack may be prevented by taking this remedy as soon as the first symptoms of the disease appear. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by all druggists and dealers. BENSON, SMITH & CO. agents for H. I.

QUIET WEEK ON MAUI.

Teachers Meet and Elect Officers for Ensuing Year.

Paia Railroad Office Robbed of \$10. Spreckelsville Plantation Expects Good Crop—Cold Day.

MAUI, Jan. 18.—The circus company gave performances at Paia to good audiences on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. The tent was pitched near the depot. On Thursday the canvas and other accessories were set up at Kahului in rear of the saloon. No performance was possible Thursday evening on account of rain, but an exhibition was given Friday night.

Saturday night, the 11th, some one broke into the Paia railroad office, and purloined the cash-box, containing about \$10 in money. The shutter being left open, the burglar forced the window.

W. B. Starkey took charge of the Ulupalakua school last Monday, the 13th. Louis Mideiros goes to Waipio, Hawaii.

At the annual meeting of the Maui Teachers' Association held last Saturday, the 11th, at Wailuku, the following officers were elected: F. W. Hardy, president; O. Abbott, vice-president; D. Kanewuan, secretary; and Messrs. Dickenson and Harris and Mrs. Heapy, executive committee. It was decided to hold the next annual meeting on the Saturday following Thanksgiving Day. There were 22 teachers present.

During the week Haleakala ranch had a cattle drive and rounded up more than 400 estrays.

It is rumored that Spreckelsville plantation expects of crop of about 12,000 tons.

Maunaolu Seminary has now 60 girls under its charge.

During Friday afternoon, the 17th, a meeting of the stockholders and trustees of the Maui Telephone Company, took place at the Paia plantation office.

On Jan. 13th, the Kahului Railroad Co. issued a new time table. Makawao passengers leaving Paia at 9 A.M., and Wailuku at 1:30, can spend about two and three-quarter hours in the latter place. A resident of Wailuku can spend five or six hours in Makawao going and returning by the train.

During Tuesday morning and evening, the 14th, the thermometer registered 54° in Makawao (Kauai), the coldest day of the season.

During Thursday evening, the 16th, at the church and society meetings of the Paia church, G. E. Beckwith was re-elected senior deacon; H. P. Balwin, junior deacon; and R. F. Engle, sup't of the Sunday School. W. Nicholl, was chosen trustee of the society in place of W. Ogg now resident at Makaweli.

There are fat cattle everywhere on Maui. Stockmen expect to retrieve the losses of the last two years in the gains of the present one.

It is reported that on the first of next month D. Quill will become superintendent of Wailuku roads, vice George Groves resigned.

Friday, the 17th, the schooner May Dodge, Hansen master, sailed for San Francisco laden with Paia and Hamakapoko sugar.

The brig Geneva, Pouliot captain, will probably sail today with a cargo of Hawaiian Commercial Company's sugar.

A large schooner hovered about outside the harbor for two days, being prevented from entering port by the south wind. She is the J. D. Tallant with a consignment of general merchandise for the H. C. & S. Co. With the help of the steam launch Mohea she entered the harbor the 17th, 21 days from San Francisco.

Weather:—Kona wind nearly all the week, with a little rain.

FOR :—SALE

4-Horse Power Gas Engine

IN GOOD CONDITION.

—Apply to the

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO., LIMITED.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

Day.	ARRIVALS	DEPARTURES	SUN	MOON
Mon.	8.20 a.m.	8.20 a.m.	8.45 10.49	8.45 11.40
Tue.	7.2 9.30 1.7 1.28 6.40	7.2 9.30 1.7 1.28 6.40	8.45 10.49	8.45 11.40
Wed.	12.2 2.47 5.60	12.2 2.47 5.60	8.45 9.33	8.45 9.33
Thur.	11.49 2.30 5.29	11.49 2.30 5.29	8.45 1.26	8.45 1.26
Fri.	24.45 9.41 4.29 7.8	24.45 9.41 4.29 7.8	8.45 2.24	8.45 2.24
Sat.	2.34 11.21 8.25 8.8	2.34 11.21 8.25 8.8	8.45 2.24	8.45 2.24
Sun.	1.26 12.39 8.25 8.8	1.26 12.39 8.25 8.8	8.45 2.24	8.45 2.24

First quarter of the moon on the 22d, at 4 h.

The tides and moon phase are given in Standard Time. The times of sun and moon rising and setting being given for all ports in the group are in Local Time, to which the respective corrections to Standard Time applicable, to each date.

The Standard Time whistle sounds at 12h. 0m. 0s. (midnight) Greenwich Time, which is 1h. 20m. p.m. of Hawaiian Standard Time.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey. Published Every Monday.

Day.	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
Sun.	12.30 20.39 34	6.1	7.7	8.2	9.5	10.1	11.8	12.4
Mon.	13.30 20.24 39	9.57	7.6	6.0	5.0	4.0	3.0	2.0
Tue.	14.30 20.30 30	7.5	7.9	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5
Wed.	15.20 20.29 38	6.0	7.8	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5
Thur.	16.20 20.29 38	7.7	8.5	9.0	9.5	10.0	10.5	11.0
Fri.	17.20 20.29 37	6.4	7.8	8.5	9.0	9.5	10.0	10.5
Sat.	18.20 20.29 35	7.3	8.0	8.3	8.5	8.8	9.0	9.2

Barometer, not corrected for temperature and elevation, not for latitude.

FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

Steamships will leave for and arrive from San Francisco on the following dates, till the close of 1896:

Arrive at Honolulu **Leave Honolulu for San Francisco or Vancouver.**On **Arrive at On or About**

Warrimoo...Jan 24 Australia...Feb 1

Australia...Jan 24 Australia...Feb 1

Coptic...Feb 4 Monowai...Feb 6

Australia...Feb 4 Australia...Feb 6

Mariposa...Feb 4 Warrimoo...Feb 6

Australia...Feb 4 Warrimoo...Feb 6

Pekin...March 3 Alameda...March 5

Monowai...March 12 Australia...March 21

Australia...March 12 Mlowa...March 21

Warrimoo...March 12 Mariposa...April 1

Belgie...April 1 Warrimoo...April 1

Australia...April 1 Australia...April 1

Australia...April 1 Monowai...April 1

Rio de Janeiro...April 23 Warrimoo...May

Mariposa...April 23 China...May

Australia...May 12 Alameda...May 15

Monowai...May 12 Australia...May 15

Australia...May 12 Coptic...May 15

Australia...May 12 Australia...May 15

Monowai...May 12 Mariposa...May 15

Australia...June 12 Warrimoo...May 15

Australia...June 12 Australia...May 15

Alameda...July 2 Australia...July 20

Australia...July 2 Australia...July 20

Alameda...July 2 Australia...July 20

Australia...July 2 Australia...July 20